

SATURDAY, MARCH 22. 1740.

N^o. 1482.



HO^r Ingratitude has been in all Nations and Ages too common a Vice; or, as Dryden expresses it, *The Growth of every Clime*, I don't remember, except at Athens, that it was restrain'd or punishable by any express Law. There indeed, we find among the Institutions of *Draco*, an express and positive Law, *That whosoever received a Benefit from his Neighbour, and should prove Ungrateful, at ever so great a Distance of Time, should suffer Death.*

It seems very extraordinary, that a Vice, which has ever been accounted by all Civiliz'd Nations the most odious of all Immoralities; a Vice unanimously declaim'd against by the best and most learned Men of all Ages and Countries; I say, 'tis scarce credible, that a Vice so universally exploded, should go unchastised, or without so much as an Attempt to restrain it by Law, except in that one Instance at Athens, recited above.

To this it has been answer'd, that the same Reason which hinder'd the Lawgivers of Antiquity, from taking any particular Notice of the Crime of Parricide, prevented their making Laws against Ingratitude. They were supposed to have thought, that in both Cases the Law of Nature was alone sufficient; and that the Gratitude due to Benefactors is as express and plain a Duty, as the Love and Respect which we ought to bear to Parents. But had those old fashion'd Sages seen half as much of it as we have done, they would have been of a different Opinion. Had they seen, as we do, this monstrous Vice extend itself, so as that almost a whole People is infected with it; Had they seen the highest Sublimity of Benefits return'd with the basest Ingratitude; Could they imagine that Men would be so deprav'd as to vilify and traduce, instead of gratefully thanking, those that had preserv'd them in *Freedom, Peace, and Plenty* for many Years; Could the ancient Lawgivers, I say, suppose that Rational Beings, pretending to Benevolence and Good-Nature, would so divest themselves of all Humanity, as to attempt destroying their Benefactors, there is scarce a Doubt that we should see the aforesaid Law of *Draco* universally establish'd.

There are two Sorts of Ingratitude, which may be distinguished by *Active* and *Passive*. The latter, which is less Criminal and Unnatural, is when Persons do not return the Benefits conferr'd upon them if 'tis in their Power to do so. This is so Natural a Duty, that such as neglect it may justly be reckon'd more Savage than even the brute Creation; it being often observed among Beasts, that grateful Returns have been made for Benefits received.

Pliny tells us of an *Eagle*, that having been tenderly bred by a young Woman, would not outlive so kind a Benefactress, but threw herself into the Maid's Funeral Pile, which consum'd them both together. The famous Story recorded by *A. Gellius*, of a *Lion*, that would not destroy or even encounter with a Slave to whom he had been oblig'd for the Cure of a Lame Leg, is so generally known that I shan't enlarge upon it. But since it is plain from these Instances, and many others which might be brought, that there have been grateful Beasts of all Kinds, and in all Ages, what can be said in Mitigation of the Ingratitude of Creatures endued with Rationality and pretending to Morality?

The other Branch of this abominable Vice, is that which may be called *Active Ingratitude*, which is still worse than the foregoing, being the Vice of such as return *Evil for Good*, and that seek the Ruin of their Benefactors or Preservers. If those who are guilty of Ingratitude, in the less Degree only, are properly said to be below the Condition of Brutes, in what Rank of Animals shall we place Offenders of this Sort, or what Name or Distinction shall we find out for them?

This Species of Ingratitude is so shocking a Crime, that the *Macedonians*, tho' they had no positive Law against it, never fail'd to punish those that were guilty of it; and the Punishment constantly inflicted upon them was, to be branded with a red hot Iron in the Forehead. 'Tis observ'd of *Alexander the Great*, who surpass'd all other Princes in Liberality; and of *Julius Caesar*, who excell'd all Conquerors in Lenity towards

his Enemies; that the former never extended his Liberality, nor the latter his Forgiveness, to any so much as suspected of *passive Ingratitude*, much less of the *active*, that Species unknown to the brute Creation.

There are many Instances of Private, and some of National *active Ingratitude* to those that have best deserv'd from the Publick. We have many Examples of it at *Rome, Athens and Carthage*; and I could wish that none could be produc'd nearer home, among a People who pride themselves so much upon their Good nature that they won't allow any other Nation to lay a Claim to the Virtue, as having no Words in their several Languages expressive of it.

A Nation may be justly said to be guilty of *active Ingratitude*, when an Administration, under whom a People have been easy and happy, except such Uneasiness and Unhappiness as they may have inadvertently and wantonly brought upon themselves, shall be clogg'd, thwarted, aspersed and vilify'd. A People may be said to be guilty of this hideous Piece of Ingratitude towards any Ministry, when they join and abet their avow'd Enemies, after having experienced their Lenity, their Affability and Affection for their Country. If, during the Administration of such Ministers, the People should find their Liberties secur'd; their Properties, in every Sense that can be deem'd *National Wealth*, visibly flourish'd; the Interest of Money decreas'd beyond what had ever been seen or expected; and *Tranquillity* and *Abundance* more complete and permanent than had ever been known before; I say, a People that should have these Tests of the Wisdom and Steadiness of an Administration, and yet support its open and secret Enemies, would be guilty, in a literal Sense, of that *active Ingratitude* I have been expounding.

But what *Tacitus* says on another Occasion may very justly be apply'd to such a People as are deserv'd above—*Beneficia ea usque late sunt dum videntur exsolvi; ubi multum antecurrit, pro gratia odium redditur.* Benefits are no longer agreeable to us than we imagine it in our Power to return them; when they exceed those Limits, *Hatred* takes the Place of *Gratitude*.

Besides those two Sorts of Ingratitude which have been mention'd, there is another, which is the Vice of such as are *ungrateful* to their Country. According to an old Author of good Repute, there are many Ways of being ungrateful in this Sense. Men are ungrateful to their Country, says he, when they stir up *Sedition, Riots and Tumults* in it; when they encourage *Discord and Strife* among the People, and by such Encouragement encourage the Insults of *Foreigners*; when they oppose those that study and promote the publick Happinesses of *Liberty, Peace and Plenty*. In all these Cases, this Author says, they are as *ungrateful* to their Country as if they invaded it with Fire and Sword, or made it subject to lawless Tyranny.

T. Z

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Petersburg, March 1. N. S.

TWO Days ago the Czarina with her own Hand distributed to all the Persons of Distinction that were then at Court large Gold Medals struck upon Occasion of the Peace with the Turks, which have on one Side the Czarina's Bust, and on the Reverse an Eagle couchant upon Trophies of War, with a Greek Motto signifying *The Glory of the Empire*. And she gave a Couple of those Medals to the French Ambassador.

Rome, March 12 N. S. Every thing is still in the same Situation with regard to the Conclave, nor is it believ'd that any thing will be decided in it before the Arrival of the Cardinals from France, the Empire, &c. Cardinal John Baptist Spinola, Legat of Bologna, enter'd into the Conclave on the 5th, accompanied with a great Number of Prelates, and he has such an Interest that he flatters himself he shall be elected Pope. Cardinal Belluga went out of the Conclave on the 8th, because he was troubled with a Stranguary. Two Days ago all the Cardinals that were created by the late Pope went with Cardinal Corsini at their Head to pay their first Visit to Cardinal Coscia. Cardinal John Baptist Almeri is somewhat better, but Cardinal Lawrence Almeri his elder Brother is at the Point of Death.

I R E L A N D.

Extracts of the Votes of the House of Commons.

Dublin, March 10. The Matter of the Rolls acquainted the House, That he had a Message from his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, which he read in his Place, and afterwards presented the same to the House, and it was again read by Mr. Speaker, and is as followeth:

THE Present Situation of Affairs makes it proper for Me to recommend it to You, to take such Measures as You shall judge may be most effectual for the Security and Defence of this Kingdom.

And a Motion being made, and the Question put, That this House do, on Thursday Seven-night, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House, to take His Grace's said Message into Consideration;

It pass'd in the Negative.

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow Morning, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House, to take His Grace the Lord Lieutenant's Message into Consideration.

That an humble Address be presented to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, That he will be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officers to lay before this House an Account of what Publick Money hath been paid into the Treasury from the 25th of March, 1739, to the 25th of December following; what Payments have been made thereout, how far the Civil and Military Lists are paid, and how much they are in Arrear, distinguishing particularly the Arrears due to Civil Pensioners and General Officers.

Ordered, That the proper Officer do lay before this House a particular Account of the Produce of the Revenue from the 25th of last March, to the 25th of December following.

Resolved, That a humble Address be presented to His Grace the Lord Lieutenant, That he will be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officer to lay before this House an Account of the State of the Ordnance of this Kingdom, what Quantity of Arms are in the Stores, and what Condition they are in.

That he will be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officer, to lay before this House an Account of the several Sums issued by Concordatum, towards repairing the Forts and Garrisons of this Kingdom these twenty Years last past, distinguishing each Year, and the particular Forts and Garrisons to which such Sums are applied.

That he will be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officer, to lay before this House a List of the Pensioners on the Civil and Military Establishments, distinguishing the Sum payable to each Pensioner, and the Term for which it is payable, and which of the Pensioners reside in this Kingdom.

Ordered, That the proper Officer do lay before this House, an Account of the Savings to the Kingdom by the Alteration of the Military Establishment from the Time of the Embarkation of the ten Regiments for England.

March 11. Resolved that an humble Address be presented to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, that he will be pleas'd to give Directions to the proper Officer to lay before this House an Account of what Arms and Ammunition have been provided and bought with the Money appointed for that Purpose since the 11th Day of December 1713, what they cost, in what Condition such Arms are, and how the same have been dispos'd of, and what Quantity were in the Stores on the said 11th of December 1713.

The above Accounts, &c. were accordingly presented [March 12] to the House by the proper Officers, and their Titles were read, and they were order'd to lie on the Table to be perus'd by the Members of the House.

Dublin, March 11. Last Wednesday 120 Chests of Arms were sent to Charles's Fort, Londonderry, Cork and Limerick, for the Use of his Majesty's Armies. Several Pieces of Cannon have likewise been sent to the Ports and Garrisons, which are now repairing and will shortly be completed.

Pattern Tents are making for the Horse and Foot; and the Train of Artillery is putting in Order to march on the first Notice: And we hear that the Horse and Dragoons are soon to be augmented.

Last Saturday the Right Hon. the Speaker, attended by several Members of the Hon. House of Commons, waited on his Grace the Duke of Devonshire,



at the Castle, pursuant to a Message from his Grace; when, we bear, his Grace was pleas'd to tell them, that he had receiv'd Intelligence that the Spaniards were making great Preparations for War; and that they gave out they intended to invade some Part of his Majesty's Dominions; therefore his Grace recommended it to them, to put this Nation into a proper Posture of Defence, which was submitted to their Care and Consideration; at the same time his Grace assured them of the Great Regard he had for the Honour and Welfare of this Kingdom; and that he would take every Opportunity of shewing it.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Amsterdam, March 22. N.S. On the 27th arrived the Lady Margaret, Lawrence Baarns; the Lady Elizabeth, Peter Bredemus; and the Union, Hanne Klinkert, all from London. At Santa Cruz in Barbary, the ———, Robert Guthrie, and the ———, John Macnamara, both from hence.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, March 17. Wind N. "This Day William Thomas, an Officer in the Customs at Port Avon in Mountsbay, in coming to this Place, at Helford Passag, saw a small Boat with 17 Men in her, who came ashore there. On Enquiry from whence they came, informed him that they were the Crews of five Vessels all taken Yesterday within a League of the Lizard, by a Spanish Privateer belonging to St. Sebastian's, which carried 10 Guns of 12 Pounders, and 150 Men; that two of the Vessels belonged to Topsham laden with Coal's, one from Ireland with Corn for Rotterdam, one from Liverpool, and one from Penzance. They kept the Masters and Mates, but having stripp'd the Men of every Thing, put them in a Boat with Bread and Water, to get on Shore as they could. All this is within 3 or 4 Leagues of our Garrison, and we may expect by next Post to hear of many more being taken, if not the Plundering of some of our Villages on the Sea-Coast, which makes us in these Parts not a little uneasy."

Plymouth, March 18. Came in the Joseph and Eliza, Williams, of Portsmouth from London.

Cruze, March 12. Wind N.E. On the 17th came in the Carten, Cock, of and for this Place from St. Malo; On the 18th, the Robert and Sarah, Mather, from Lome for Portugal.

Portsmouth, March 20. Came to Spithead the Parham Clubb, Davis, the Gilbert, Pringle, for Antigua, and the Princess Amelia, Martin, for China.

Dover, March 20. "The Jane of Inverness, John Frazier, from Bourdeaux for North Bergen, was run down this Morning about 3 o'Clock off this Port, by a large Ship unknown; one Child and a Passenger are lost, the Master, People, and the rest of the Passengers with Difficulty saved their Lives in the Boat. Several Ships laden with Tobacco, which failed several Months since from Whitehaven, Bristol, &c. for Rotterdam, are detained by the Embargo in this Harbour."

Dial, March 20. Wind N.E. Came down and sail'd thro', the Lambert, Hayman, for Oporto; the Betty, Martin, for Plymouth. Remains his Majesty's Ship Trial.

Graveland, March 20. Pass'd by the Triumph Prize, Rentone, from Porto Belle; the Neptune, Mason, from Virginia; the Sheldon, Bird, from Jamaica; the Creighton, Anderson, from Maryland; the Golden Friendship, Crisstein, from Middleburgh; the Albourn, Connell, from South Barbary.

Arrived at several Ports

At Whitehaven, in a very bad Condition, the Helford, Clement Nicholson, from Virginia.

At Limerick, the Molly, Corbet, from Lisbon.

At Waterford, the Don Francisco, Fagen, from Faro.

LONDON.

A Swedish Ship, laden with Iron, Tar, &c. bound from Stockholm to Leghorn, has been carried into Genoa by a Spanish Privateer, for hoisting British Colours. The Swede took the Privateer to be a Tripoline, and thought by putting out British Colours to have escaped her, but the Spaniards insisted that for having so done she was a good Prize.

The Four Brothers, Potbery, and the Mary, Lovell, both belonging to Topsham; the Unity of Lancaster from Southampton, the Elizabeth, Nixon, from Youghal with Corn for Rotterdam, and a Coaster out of Penzance, are all taken by a Spanish Privateer of 10 Guns and 150 Men, off the Start.

By Heyligelandt is lost the Ship commanded by Peter Rebek, bound from Marseilles to Hamburg, the People sav'd. Also near Peniche, the Ship commanded by Sietje Gerritsz, bound from Amsterdam for Bayonne.

Yesterday Mr. John Charles Drew and William Mace were carried from Newgate, under a strong Guard to St. Edmund's Bury, in order to take their respective Trials at the Assizes there, which begin on Monday next, for the Murder some Time since of ——— Drew, Esq. of Long Melford in Suffolk.

We hear that Mr. Thomas Lewis, who keeps the Crown Tavern in New Palace-yard, Westminster, and whose House is speedily to be pull'd down on Account of the intended Bridge, has taken the Sun and Bell Tavern in King-street, Westminster, for which he gave 500 Guineas Goodwill, and enters on the same next Tuesday.

Last Thursday the Body of a Woman well dress'd, was found drowned in the Thames, near the Water-works at Chelsea, and was carried to the Bone-house belonging to St. George's Hanover-square, to be exposed to Publick View, in order to be owned.

There are two 20 Guns Ships building for his Majesty's Service at Hull in Yorkshire.

Two others of the same Force are building at Whitby in the same County.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	05 53	06 18

Bank shut. India ditto. South Sea 97 1-half. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths to 111. New ditto 109 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 99 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 3-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 90 to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 86. London Assurance 11 1-8th to 1-4th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 41. 2 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties 1-4th to 3-4ths Prem. English Copper 31. 7 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchange Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 115. Equivalent 110 1-8th.

General Post-Office, March 14, 1739.

Whereas the Post Boy who was carrying the Worcester Mail from London to Southall, was set upon this Morning about Four o'Clock, between Audley street and Tyburn Turnpike, by two Footpads, one of which was a short Man in a White Cape Coat, who presented a Pistol to the said Boy, and demanding the Oxford Bag led him into a Field against Audley street End, opened the Mail, and took thereout the Worcester and Oxford Bags. The Worcester Bag containing the Ludlow, Tenbury, and Bromyard Letters. The Oxford Bag containing the Burford, Whitney, and Woodstock Letters.

The Postmaster General thinks proper to advertise the Publick, That whoever shall apprehend and Convey, or cause to be apprehended and Conveyed both or either of the Persons who committed the said Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person, whether Accomplish in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make Discovery, whereby the Persons, or either of them, who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer will, upon Conviction of the Party or Parties, be entitled to the same Reward, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Postmaster General,
J. D. Barbutt, Sec.

To be Let at Lady day next.

AT Lewisham in Kent, the White House and Gardens near the Mill. Inquire of Mr. Pickering, at his House in London street near Fenchurch street.

This Day is published,

[Price 4 s. 3 d. in Sheets]

THE Necessity of a Revelation: or, An Enquiry into the Extent of Human Powers with respect to Matters of Religion, especially those two Fundamental Articles, The Being of God, and the Immateriality of the Soul.

By ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, D. D.

Regius Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University of St. Andrews.

Printed at the Expence of the Society for the Encouragement of Learning; and sold by G. Strahan in Cornhill, C. Rivington in St. Paul's Church yard, P. Vaillant in the Strand, J. Brindley in New Bond-street, S. Baker in Russell-street Covent garden, and J. Osborn, jun. in Pater-noster Row, Booksellers to the said Society.

NB. All other Booksellers may also be supplied with the Books printed for the Society at their Warehouse in St. Martins lane, taking 2 or more Copies of each Folio, 4 or more of each Quarto, and 8 or more of each Octavo, paying Ready Money. Where also may be had the following Books:

1. Sir William Keith's History of Virginia, in 4to. Price 4 s. in Sheets.
2. Carte's Original Letters concerning the Affairs of England. 2 Vols. 8vo. Price 7 s. 6 d. in Sheets.

In a few Days will be published, in Folio, The Negotiations of Sir THOMAS ROE, in his Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, from the Year 1621 to 1628, inclusive.

RICHARD CHILLINGWORTH,
Upholster, &c.

Removes at Lady-day next from opposite to the New Church in the Strand, to the King's Arms near the West End of Somerset-house.

To be Sold by Auction.

THE Large and Valuable LIBRARY of Sir PHILIP SYDENHAM, Bart. deceased. At the White Lion in Wyche-street, near New-Inn-Gate, on Lady-day, 1740. and the 25 following Evenings, beginning each Night at Half an Hour after Five in the Evening.

Many of the Books are richly bound. Catalogues may be had at Olive Payne's, Bookseller, in Pope's-head-alley, near the Royal Exchange; and at Tom's Coffee-house in Devereux-Court; Mr. Buckland's in Pater-noster-row; Mr. Waller's in the Temple Cloysters; Mr. Perry's in Park street near Grosvenor-square; at the Bedford Coffee-house in Convent-Garden; at Child's in Paul's Church-yard; Youngman's, Charing-cross; and also at Mr. Thurlbourne's at Cambridge; Mr. Clement's at Oxford; Mr. Leak's at Bath; Mr. Calcott's at Bristol; Mr. Peter-Powell's at Exeter; Mr. Penny's at Wells; Mr. Peppin's at Taunton; Mr. Cook's at Sherborn; Mr. Ralph Voward Attorney at Law in York; Mess. Ward and Chandler at York and Scarborough; Mr. Haskell at Winton; and at the Place of Sale.

This Day is publish'd,

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

A Collection of the STATE PAPERS of JOHN THURLOE, Esq. Secretary, first to the Council of State and afterwards to the Two Protections, OLIVER and RICHARD CROMWELL. Containing authentick Memorials of the English Affairs, from the Year 1638, to the Restoration of King CHARLES II. Published from the Originals, formerly in the Library of John Lord Somers, Lord High Chancellor of England; and since in that of Sir Joseph Jekyll, Knt. late Master of the Rolls; together with Translations of those in Foreign Languages. Likewise 247 Letters, written by Thurloe, Fleetwood, Lord Fauconberg and Sir William Lockhart, Embassadors in France; Sir A. Ashley Cooper, Dr. Thomas Clarges, Brother-in-Law to General Monk, and others; communicated by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne. The Whole digested into an exact Order of Time.

To which will be added,

The Life of Mr. THURLOE, with his Effigies curiously engraven from an original Painting: As also a complete Index.

By THOMAS BIRCH, M. A. F. R. S.

Proposals, with a Specimen of the Work, may be had of the Undertaker Fletcher Gyles, Bookseller in Holborn, at which Place Subscriptions are taken in, as likewise by the following Booksellers: viz. Mr. Stegg in Westminster-Hall, Mr. Doddsley in Pall-Mall, Mr. Woodward in Fleetstreet, Mr. Davis in Pater-noster-row, Mr. Whitridge at the Royal Exchange, Mr. Leake at Bath, Mr. Clements at Oxon, Mr. Thurlbourne at Cambridge, Mr. Hildyard at York, Mr. Bryson at Newcastle, Mr. Creighton at Ipswich, Mr. Score at Exeter, Mr. Ward at Nottingham, Mr. Goddard at Norwich, Mr. John Traill at Edinburgh, Mr. Owen and Mr. Faulkner at Dublin.

N. B. Such Gentlemen as are willing to encourage this Undertaking, are desired to send in their Names, together with the first Payment, before Lady-Day next, that their Names may be inserted in the printed List of Subscribers, at which Time the Work will be put to the Press. And no more printed than subscribed for.

Dr. ROBERT EATON'S
BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and sold at the Doctor's late Dwelling House, now Mr. DUTTON's in Salisbury Court, Fleet-street.

THIS Medicine restrains in a most surprising Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleedings at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting Blood; also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menes; bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if used according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, i. e. in all Climates, therefore must be universally Useful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majesty's Letters Patent for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine; but also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting this Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic from a Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of Dr. Eaton's; but whoever tries both, will soon be persuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most eminent Degree.

Sold, by Licence, at Garraway's Old Shop, Practical Scheme, at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse behind the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in Bartholomew Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Bristol; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller, in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Dossy, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Mercer, at Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Howard, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trobridge, a Ship-keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Hallifax, an Apothecary, at Brackley; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Wolverhampton; and Mr. Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.